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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING PRAIRIE-DOGS IN TEXAS.

Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda. Sift this into 3/4 pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a smooth creamy mass. The starch paste is made by dissolving 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to 3/4 pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed. Add 1/4 pint of heavy corn syrup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly. Add 1/10 ounce of saccharine and stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture over 13 quarts of clean milo maize or feterita, and mix well so that each grain is coated.

For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized wash tub is convenient. For larger quantities a tight smooth box may be used, and the mixing may be done with a spade.

Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient for treating about 50 holes. This quantity should be placed in slightly scattered form near each prairie-dog hole on clean hard ground. Do not place the poison on the loose ground or in the holes. With reasonable care in scattering the baits, cattle and sheep will not be endangered on the open range.

The most favorable time for poisoning in Texas is in winter or during periods of drought when green food is scarce. The poison is effective at any season when prairie-dogs are active.

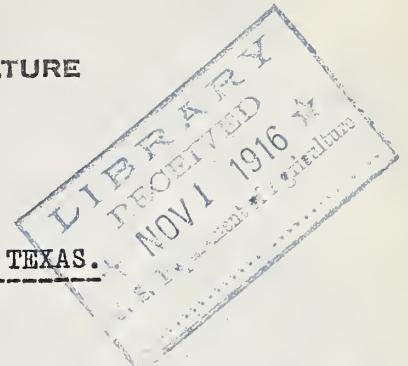
Strychuine in any form other than powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not effective in the above formula.

A mixture containing strychnine sulphate is prepared as follows:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 1-1/2 pints of boiling water. After the strychnine has dissolved, make the starch paste as instructed above, and then stir in 1 ounce of soda. Add sirup, glycerine, and saccharine as instructed in the above directions.

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Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda. Sift this into $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a smooth creamy mass. (The starch paste is made by dissolving 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed.) Add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of heavy corn sirup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly. Add 1/10 ounce of saccharine and stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture over 13 quarts of clean milo maize or feterita, and mix well so that each grain is coated.

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N.B.-Strychnine in any form other than powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not effective in the above formula.

A mixture containing strychnine sulphate is prepared as follows:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of boiling water. After the strychnine has dissolved, make into a starch paste by adding 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch dissolved in a little cold water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed, then stir in 1 ounce of baking soda. Add sirup, glycerine, and saccharine as instructed in the above directions.

C A U T I O N

All poison containers and all utensils used in the preparation of poisons should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.

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DIRCTIONS FOR POSIONING HARRIER-DOGS IN TEXAS.

mixing of the two species. The first is a small, pale, slender bird, with a long, thin, slightly up-curved bill, and a short, dark, upright crest. The second is a larger, more robust bird, with a shorter, more rounded crest, and a slightly thicker bill. Both species are found in the same habitats, including open woodlands, clearings, and along the edges of streams and rivers. They are often seen perched on low branches or flying over the water, catching insects on the wing. The diet of the small bird consists mainly of small insects, while the larger bird also feeds on small fish and frogs. Both species are territorial, and will defend their nesting sites from intruders. The breeding season for both species is from April to August, with the small bird laying 3-4 eggs in a nest made of twigs and leaves, and the larger bird laying 2-3 eggs in a similar nest. The young are born after a 21-day incubation period and are fully feathered by the time they are 4 weeks old. Both species are considered to be of little conservation concern, although the small bird is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN.

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This draft is for discussion and is not final. It is intended to be a general outline of the proposed legislation and is not intended to be a substitute for a detailed bill. The proposed legislation is intended to be a general outline of the proposed legislation and is not intended to be a substitute for a detailed bill.

Each session will consist of one or two sets of exercises. The first set will be a brief warm-up, followed by a series of exercises designed to improve the participant's performance in a particular area. The second set will be a more comprehensive session, designed to help the participant to develop a more complete understanding of the material.

W.B.-Spartacus will be given by the local Optic in the following forms.

as follows: as described in previous sections, a minimum of 10% A

МОИ ТУАРЫ